

# DISCUSSED THE GUANO SITUATION

Union Not Fighting Any  
Legitimate Business

## EDUCATING FOR THE FARMS

The Union Wishes an Agricultural  
High School in Every County—  
Business Agents Enable Farmers to  
Buy More Cheaply—To Build Ware-  
houses—Gambling in Farmers' Pro-  
ducts Should Be Stopped.

The officers of the North Carolina Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union after a two days' meeting here returned to their homes yesterday. On Tuesday the county business agents of Eastern Carolina met with the State Business Agent, Mr. J. R. Rives, of Lee county, and the State officers. Yesterday the educational committee of the Union, of which Mr. H. D. Edgerton, of Franklin, is chairman, held a conference with State Superintendent J. V. Joyner and Dr. D. H. Hill, president of A. & M. College, relative to putting the present law in regard to the teaching of agriculture in the public schools in effect, and Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, the State president, and after the conference that when the public schools open next fall elementary agriculture and domestic science will be taught. The Union is also working to the end of establishing agricultural high schools, one or more in every county, with a farm connected with each school.

"We want to adapt the schools that all are dependent upon for the education they will get to the needs of the agricultural class," said Dr. Alexander. "The public schools have been too effitied, with a tendency to educate the children away from the farm instead of to it."

The Union will co-operate with the State Department of Agriculture this summer in the farmers' institute work.

Speaking of the work in general of the Union, Dr. Alexander said: "On the co-operative feature of the organization we are going to push the work of establishing farmers' warehouses for cotton and tobacco and other farm products during the summer. We are bonding our State Business Agent under a \$10,000 bond and will give him substantial financial backing at an early date. Our plan contemplates a system of county business agents and of local business agents who will also be bonded. Some of the counties already have these agents. With these the farmers can co-operate in buying their farming implements by co-operative purchasing. Through the farmers' warehouses we hope to make more direct connection between the producer and the manufacturer by selling direct to the spinner."

"The Union urges," said Dr. Alexander, "a reduction in the use of fertilizers, especially the ready mixed fertilizers. We have urged the farmers to buy the materials and do their own mixing, getting better guano for less money. In business methods we are urging economy, that the farmers conduct their business as far as possible on a cash basis and avoid mortgages and credit as much as possible. We are urging them to farm with a view to improving the soil and of living at home by raising their own home supplies."

Speaking of legislation which the Union favors, Dr. Alexander said: "The National Union, which includes the State Unions, is behind some legislation in Washington, two of these matters being the abolition of the cotton exchange, so as to destroy gambling in futures in farm products and to secure the enactment of the parcels post law. In State legislation we favor the Torrens system of land registration which would effect a saving to the whole population in real estate exchanges and also secure the title, for under the Torrens system of land tenure the State guarantees the title, and there would be no law suits resulting from imperfect titles."

"Our organization is not destructive and is not fighting against any legitimate business. Its purpose is to harmonize all factions and classes as far as possible and to aid in every way it may in building up every interest and industry in the State."

Other officers present at the meetings were Dr. J. M. Templeton, of Wake, vice-president; A. C. Shuford, of Catawba, chairman of the executive committee and secretary of the national executive committee; P. P. W. Plyler, of Union, secretary of the executive committee; W. G. Crowder, of Wake, and I. P. Coggins, of Chat-ham, members of the executive committee; J. Z. Green, of Union, State

organizer and editor of the Carolina Union Farmer, and Capt. H. D. Edgerton, of Franklin, chairman of the educational committee. Twenty counties in Eastern Carolina were represented by their business agents at the meeting Tuesday, which was held principally to discuss the guano situation.

### FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Five live stock price records were broken in the market Monday. Hogs, sheep and steers sold higher than at any other time within thirty years. There was a hog sale in Memphis a few weeks ago. There may be another one. Raise enough hogs to supply your family. Plant a good garden this month. Plant some corn. If you grow cotton only and buy your food from the North you will have to get 15 cents for your cotton next year and raise a bumper crop to get money to buy food. Grow some of your own food. A few dozen hens will supply you with eggs sufficient to cut your meat bill down materially. —Memphis Commercial.

### TOO BAD! TOO BAD!

(Lexington Dispatch.)

One of our correspondents told us the other day that a number of the farmers in his section of the county held a meeting recently and jointly ordered a car load of corn. The idea of such a thing as that occurring in a county as fertile and as well adapted to growing as Davidson! Why, it is a disgrace to the farmers of this county. Instead of ordering cars of corn they ought to be shipping corn by the car load.

## UNJUST TO THE SHIPPERS

Discrimination in Classification  
of Freight By the Railroads

Mr. A. M. Shrago, Wholesale Merchant of Goldsboro, Appears Before Corporation Commission Which Will Thoroughly Investigate the Complaint As to Railroad's Methods Described.

Mr. A. M. Shrago, of Goldsboro, a prominent wholesale merchant, was in Raleigh Friday to see the Corporation Commission. Speaking of the disadvantages under which wholesale merchants labor in North Carolina, Mr. Shrago said:

"We have the worst classifications in freight in the United States. There is a classification that in fifth class merchandise the shipper has to name every article in the case, though if all the same articles go separately the rate is the same. In other States, they are all shipped under cotton fabrics. Here, when a merchant puts in half dozen different articles (each of which can be shipped separately as fifth class) he must state on the package all that it contains, and if he does not do so the railroads charge the first class freight rate. Inasmuch as some packages are too small, as when shipping a small order of several different products of the mills to one merchant, there is not room to name each article, the railroad then charges the first class rate. I had a rate given me of \$1.05 on first class freight from Goldsboro to Timberland, Cumberland county, in this State. It is only 5 cents from Goldsboro to Boston first class. Such high freight rates makes it very difficult to build up wholesale trade in North Carolina, and I came to Raleigh to see if the Corporation Commission could not give some relief against this discrimination against North Carolina."

Mr. H. C. Brown, the Chief Clerk of the Corporation Commission, being asked concerning the matter presented by Mr. Shrago to the Commission, said:

"This is the first time that such a complaint has been filed with relation to cotton piece goods. Our North Carolina classification in cotton piece goods is fifth class, while the interstate classification on cotton piece goods is fourth class, a higher rate."

"As to the rate of \$1.05 complained of by Mr. Shrago that is a rate very much in excess of the tariff rate allowed, and if Mr. Shrago has been charged this rate the North Carolina Corporation Commission will require the railroads to refund the overcharge at once, when the bills of lading and freight receipts are furnished the Commission."

"Mr. Shrago's complaint which is before the Commission will be given a thorough investigation, and the Commission will carefully examine into the matters of classification of which he makes complaint."

## GREAT SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY

Convention at Cary Successful  
In Every Particular

Splendid Addresses, Excellent Singing, and a Feast of More Substantial Things — Organization Complete Throughout the County—New Sunday School Maps to Be Made—Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

An ideal day for a gathering of Sunday school workers was yesterday, and the spirit of the convention at Cary was in keeping with the weather, the sunshine and the balmy atmosphere. Most of the townships in the central and southern parts of the county were well represented, and there were some present from more distant points. The representation by denominations was very well distributed. Pastors, officers, teachers and scholars were among the delegates.

The two addresses—on how to have a good Sunday school in the country, by Rev. A. D. Wilcox, and on the relation of the interdenominational to the denominational work, by Rev. L. F. Johnson, were of an unusually high order of excellence. The convention nut-cracker, conducted by Mr. N. B. Broughton, was instructive and illuminating. The music, as is invariably the case at these county conventions, was a highly enjoyable feature. Assisting in the singing were three vocal class teachers and a number of other excellent singers. The dinner was past description. The viands were appetizing and the quantity abundant, and, although there were many hungry people before dinner, there was enough and to spare, and nobody was hungry at the close of that part of the exercises.

The reports of officers showed that a thorough organization of the county by districts and townships was effected last summer, and that the work is in good condition for progress during the present year. To facilitate the plans for carrying the benefits of the organization to every Sunday school, a committee was appointed, with Prof. Z. V. Judd as chairman, to prepare a map of the county showing the location of every Sunday school, and to have a copy made for each of the seven districts.

The officers elected were as follows: President, T. B. Eldridge; vice-president, L. F. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, Miss Maud Reid; executive committee, Z. V. Judd, Leo D. Heartt, Eli T. Yarborough, J. J. Hurt, M. B. Dry, J. M. Broughton, with the president as chairman, and the other officers as members of the committee.

The next convention will be held Saturday, November 5th, at a place to be selected by the executive committee.

### MR. CUDAHY WELCOMED.

North Carolina was glad to welcome Mr. John P. Cudahy, the rich Kansas City packer, who used a knife to trim banker Lillis found in Cudahy's home with his wife at three o'clock in the morning. He had a hard job on his hands, had sharp knives and a good assistant, and Lillis got what he deserved. "Sic semper" men of the Lillis type!

Mr. Cudahy was trying to get away from the public glare, and when he found that he was being observed at Asheville, he took the first train for some other place. He evidently mistook the sentiment in Asheville, for North Carolina folks felt deep sympathy for the wronged Kansas City man and great admiration for the neatness with which he used the knife on Lillis. There is no sympathy in this State for the banker, but much condemnation of Lillis. The man who invades the home of another is a human mad-dog who needs the medicine administered to the Kansas City banker, and North Carolina folks hope other men who are wronged will have the nerve and the courage to follow Cudahy's example.

### FOR SHORT WEIGHT.

Inspector Lineback, of the Agriculture Department, Withdraws 400 Bags of Corn Meal.

Inspector R. C. Lineback, of the Agriculture Department, has returned from Charlotte, where he withdrew 150 bags of corn meal for the Brinkman Company for short weight. He also withdrew 250 bags for W. F. Redman & Co., for the same reason. The goods were put out by the Mountain City Mill Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

God the first garden made, and the first city Cain.—Cowley.

## RAINFALL IN TEXAS

Not Enough to Indicate Good  
Cotton Crop This Year

The Planting Will Be Late in Texas and the Southwest Generally and the Boll Weevil Will Get More of Their Crop Than Usual.

(Special to News and Observer.) Memphis, Tenn., March 17.—I call your attention to the comparative rainfall in 81 counties in Texas that produced 2,617,000 bales, or about two-thirds of the crop in 1906. These reports are taken from the official bulletins of the Texas Weather Bureau and embrace the territory covered by the following stations:

Abilene, Ballinger, Brownwood, Beeville, Corpus Christi, Corsicana, Cuero, Dallas, Dublin, Kerrville, Lampasas, Lubbock, Mexia, Paris, Quanah, San Antonio, San Marcos, Sherman, Taylor, Temple, Waco and Waxahachie. These stations cover the great Central Black Land Belt and the western and southwestern portions of the cotton-growing area of the State.

Total Crop	Total Rainfall	Summer Rainfall	Winter Rainfall
Census Figs.			
1906, 2,617,000 bales.	1906, 33.76 in.	1906, 18.87 in.	1905-06, 14.89 in.
1907, 2,208,000 bales.	1907, 25.53 in.	1907, 16.06 in.	1906-07, 9.47 in.
1908, 2,627,000 bales.	1908, 40.87 in.	1908, 23.07 in.	1907-08, 16.80 in.
1909, 2,450,000 (est.)	1909, 21.99 in.	1909, 13.30 in.	1908-09, 8.59 in.

Crop 1910, what will it be?

Rainfall five winter months to March, 1st, 9.24 in. with about 15 for first half of March, it will probably show about 10 inches for the months as compared with 8.69 in. year, not enough difference when we take into consideration that the fall the preceding six months was 13.30 as compared with 23.57 the previous year. They started in the fall 1908 with plenty of subsoil and surface moisture, while they started the fall of 1909 with very little surface and no subsoil moisture.

The records show that Texas never made a large crop, except in a heavy rainfall and that in nearly every instance a heavy winter rainfall is followed by a heavy summer rainfall, while a light winter rainfall is followed by a light summer rainfall. The records show that over the other 89 counties that produced 340,000 bales in 1906, the rainfall was a little heavier than last year in proportion that was the driest last year, while in the other portions it is a little less. This section takes in from El Paso, North West, nearly all of Texas and the coast section from Corpus Christi East, extending from it to three counties in land. There is more territory embraced by this section but it is not the heavy producing counties.

The Texas crop last season was larger than in 1907 on account of increase in acreage and the good crop produced in North East Texas, the best since 1904. The planting will be late in the southwest, and the boll weevil will get more of the crop than usual.

Yours truly,

A. TAYLOR,  
Pres. National Ginners' Assoc.

## BEST CABBAGE PLANTS

Grown in open air will stand hard freeze. Early Jersey Wakefield Charkton Wakefield, Succession. All Head Early, 1,000 for \$1.00, 5,000, \$4.25. H. E. SIMPSON, R. F. D. No. 1, Piedmont, S. C.